Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 March 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
    closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-46* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-46* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
        application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to Amendment A, filed 03/10/2004.

2.   Claims 1-46 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1, 13, 22, 31, and

40 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
> or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
> matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

Claims 1-3, 5, 7-11, 13-17, 19-24, 27-31, 33-43, and 45-46 are rejected under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Himmel et al. (US 6,314,423 B1 – filed

07-1998) (hereinafter '423), in view of Nakamura (US 6,496,829 B1 – filed 01-2000)

(hereinafter '829), further in view of Patterson (US 6,389,541 – filed 06-1997)

(hereinafter '541).

Claim 1 is representing of claims 2-3, 5, 7-11, 13-17, 19-24, 27-31, 33-43, and

45-46;

As to independent claim 1, *"storing on a client device a set of references to*

external destinations in an external network environment, each destination having an

associated bookmark media object located in the external network environment, the

associated bookmark media object when presented to a user providing information regarding a state of the destination; presenting the bookmark media objects to a user for selection; and accessing the network destination corresponding to the selected bookmark media object" is taught in '423 col. 3, lines 30-35 (i.e. Responsive to a request for downloading a selected bookmark set, the selected bookmark is served to the client. The selected bookmark set is received and used by the client browser to access the set of URLs in the selected bookmark set) '423 does not explicitly disclose *"media objects"* however '829 taught in col. 15, lines 30-50 (i.e. programs, are supplied from a storage medium, such as a CD-ROM, a flash memory or an FD, or an external storage medium via a network).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of '423 with '829. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to store on a client device a set of references to external destinations in a network environment, each destination having an associated bookmark media object presenting the bookmark media objects to a user for selection; and accessing the network destination corresponding to the selected bookmark media object. Benefits of saving time and advantages of quick accessing web pages are achieved in accordance with this combination by providing a host computer wherein information groups, including programs, are supplied from a storage medium, such as a CD-ROM, a flash memory or an FD, or an external storage medium via a network, to an output device, is taught in '829 col. 15, lines 33-37,

and also is taught in '541 col. 8, lines 35-37 (i.e. media objects, and media

objects which are exchanged or delivered in electronic commerce).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate the teaching of '423 and '829 with '541. One of the

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to store

on a client device a set of references to external destinations in a network environment,

each destination having an associated bookmark media object presenting the bookmark

media objects to a user for selection; and accessing the network destination

corresponding to the selected bookmark media object. Benefits of saving time and

advantages of quick accessing web pages are achieved in accordance with this

combination by providing a mechanism for viewing World Wide Web ("Web") pages.

Web pages are multimedia files written in a hypertext format, for example,

utilizing the hypertext mark-up language (HTML), and stored at servers

computers ("Web servers") on the Internet. A Web server responds to a request

from a client to view a Web page by downloading the appropriate file to the client.

The file is displayed by the client's browser, and usually is stored in the client's

cache directory and/or memory along with other recently accessed Web page

files. Each time a user at the client computer wishes to view a new Web page, the

user enter the address, or Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the file

corresponding to the Web page, or select a hypertext link corresponding to the

URL of that page. The client then requests from the Web server the file at the

designated URL, and the server delivers this file to the client, is taught in '541 col.
1, lines 35-50.

As to dependent claim 2, *"storing on the client device a set of references to the
bookmark media objects"*, is taught in '423 col. 2, lines 60-63 (i.e. bookmark sets stored
in a computer system, each bookmark set can be downloaded to a client browser as a
unit. Each bookmark set contains a set of Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)).

As to dependent claim 3, *"accessing the network destination comprises
retrieving a web page corresponding to the selected bookmark media object"*, is taught
in '423 col. 1, lines 12-14.

As to dependent claim 5, *"retrieving the bookmark media objects from one or
more hosts"*, is taught in '423 col. 2, lines 1-11 (i.e. page retrieval ... display his
bookmark list and select among his bookmarks to go directly to a favorite page ...
Internet access through the browser).

As to dependent claim 7, *"displaying a matrix of bookmark media objects"*, is
taught in '423 col. 1, lines 50-53 (i.e. map a hostname in the URL to a particular network
IP address at which the server is located. The naming service returns a list of one or
more IP addresses that can respond to the request).

As to dependent claims 8 and 9, *"displaying a stream of video"*, *"outputting
audible sounds"* is taught in '423 col. 1 lines 30-40 (i.e. ... sound, video...).

As to dependent claim 10, *"determining a status of each bookmark media
object; and presenting a default bookmark media object when the status indicates the
corresponding bookmark media object is not available"* is taught in '423 col. 2, lines 8-9

(i.e. Once a bookmark is added to a bookmark list, in general, the bookmark becomes a permanent part of the browser until removed).

As to dependent claim 11, *"each bookmark media object represents a current state of the corresponding network destination"* is taught in '423 col. 2, lines 27-29 (i.e. current technology used in browsers to update bookmarks, i.e. removing the old address and entering the new one).

As to independent claim 13, *"generating a set of bookmark media object, each bookmark media object corresponding to a network destination within a computing environment"* is taught in '423 col. 1, lines 12-14 (i.e. providing a set of bookmarks in a browser for retrieving Web pages in an Internet environment), "storing the bookmark media objects on one or more servers within the computing environment" is taught in col. 12, line 45 (i.e. storing a plurality of bookmark sets at a server), *"updating each bookmark media objects as a function of a state of the corresponding network destination"* is taught in col. 2, lines 27-29 (i.e. current technology used in browsers to update bookmarks, i.e. removing the old address and entering the new one).

As to dependent claim 14, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 13 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 15, *"wherein updating each bookmark media object comprises updating each bookmark media object as a function of the information received from a remote user"* is taught in col. 2, lines 52-53 (i.e. subscribe to receive automatically updates to a selected bookmark set).

As to dependent claim 16, *"the set of bookmark media objects is generated by a server within the computing environment, and further wherein updating each bookmark media object comprises updating each bookmark media object as a function of host-determined conditions"* is taught in col. 6, lines 15-25 (i.e. a bookmark set is an entity which has attributes of its own, e.g., active vs. inactive, and manages attributes and behavior, e.g., dynamic vs. static ... "Select active bookmark set" option in a bookmark pulldown can used to specify the unique bookmark set that is active at any one session).

As to dependent claim 17, *"updating each bookmark media object comprises updating each bookmark media object when content of the corresponding network destination is changed"* is taught in col. 11, lines 20-25 (i.e. user to periodically update the information in his browser. A bookmark list which is updated monthly can have a different set of "advertisers", i.e. bookmarks to paying web sites. Presuming that the content, the list of URLs, is kept valuable and current, users will subscribe).

As to dependent claims 19 and 20, *"displaying a stream of video for a first bookmark media object in the set"*, *"outputting audible sounds for a first bookmark media object in the set"* is taught in '423 col. 1 lines 30-40 (i.e. ... sound, video...).

As to dependent claim 21, *communicating the bookmark media objects to a client device for display to a user"* is taught in col. 3, lines 5-10.

As to independent claim 22, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 1, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 23, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 2, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 24, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 3, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 27, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 8, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 28, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 9, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 29, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 10, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 30, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 10, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to independent claim 31, is directed to a system comprising: a server configured to store a set of bookmark media objects for performing the method of independent claim 1, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 33, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 9, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 34, is directed to a computer-readable medium for performing the method of claim 8, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 35, "*a client device configured to store references to the bookmark media objects on the web server*" is taught in '423 col. 12, line 45 (i.e. storing a plurality of bookmark sets at a server coupled to a network).

As to dependent claim 36, is directed to the system for performing the method of claim 14, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 37, is directed to the system for performing the method of claim 15, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 38, is directed to the system for performing the method of claim 17, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 39, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

As to independent claim 40, is directed to a computer readable medium for performing the method of claim 13, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 41, is directed to a computer readable medium for performing the method of claim 14, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 42, is directed to a computer readable medium for performing the method of claim 16, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 43, is directed to a computer readable medium for performing the method of claim 17, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claims 45, and 46 are directed to a computer readable medium for performing the method of claims 19, and 20, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

4.   Claims 4, 12, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Himmel et al. (US 6,314,423 B1 – filed 07-1998) (hereinafter

'423), in view of Nakamura (US 6,496,829 B1 – filed 01-2000) (hereinafter '829),

further in view of Patterson (US 6,389,541 – filed 06-1997) (hereinafter '541) as

applied independent claims 1, and 22 above, and further in view of Kirk et al (US

6,175,842 B1 – filed 07-1997) (hereinafter '842).

As to dependent claim 4, combination of '423, and '829 with '541 do not

explicitly disclose " *wherein accessing the network destination comprises retrieving a*

three-dimensional environment corresponding to the selected bookmark media object"

however '842 taught in col. 1, lines 10-14 (i.e. constructing and displaying a virtual three

dimensional space based upon the determination that a user is browsing hypertext files

at a network site).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate the combination of '423, '829, and'541 with'842. One

of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to

access the network destination comprises retrieving a three-dimensional environment

corresponding to the selected bookmark media object. Benefits of saving time and

advantages of quick accessing 3-D web pages are achieved in accordance with this

combination by providing a mechanism for viewing World Wide Web ("Web") pages,

further more, **some known sites on the WWW present content in a 3-D format,**

taught in '842 col.1, lines 38-39.

As to dependent claims 12, and 25 incorporate substantially similar subject

matter as cited in claim 4 above, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale

5.   Claims 6, 18, 26, 32, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Himmel et al. (US 6,314,423 B1 – filed 07-1998) (hereinafter

'423), in view of Nakamura (US 6,496,829 B1 – filed 01-2000) (hereinafter '829),

further in view of Patterson (US 6,389,541 – filed 06-1997) (hereinafter '541) as

applied to independent claims 1, 13, 22 and 31 above, and further in view of

Anders (hereinafter '403) (US 6,269,403 B1 - filed 06-1997).

As to dependent claim 6, combination of '423, and '829, with '541 do not

explicitly disclose *"wherein presenting the bookmark media objects comprises*

displaying at least one thumbnail" however '403 taught in col. 1, lines 31-35 (i.e. …

icons, audio and bitmaps for several images).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate the combination of '423, '829, and'541 with'403. One

of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to

present the bookmark media objects comprises displaying at least one thumbnail.

Benefits of saving time and advantages of quick accessing web pages are achieved in

accordance with this combination by (*enabling their customers to access a variety of*

information and communication services available from independent content

providers and other Web users. For example, a typical customer can access

electronic mail, news services, weather services, bulletin board services and

travel services on the Web, taught in '403 col. 1, lines 18-21).

As to dependent claim 18, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as

cited in claim 6 above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 26, is directed to a computer readable medium for performing the method of claim 6, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to dependent claim 32, is directed to the system for performing the method of claim 6, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

As to independent claim 44, is directed to a computer readable medium for performing the method of claim 6, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Argument

6.   Applicant's arguments filed 03/10/2004 have been respectfully considered but are not persuasive. Furthermore, some of Applicant's arguments are rendered moot in view of Patterson, as is detail below.

In view of amendment, the reference of Patterson (US 6,389,541 – filed 06-1997) (hereinafter '541) has been added in further view of the previous cited references for new grounds of rejection.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1, as well as claims 2-12 in Remarks pages 9, and 10 that neither Himmel nor Nakamura disclose or suggest a bookmark media object located in the external network environment and that provides information regarding a state of the destination., Examiner respectfully disagrees; it is the examiner's position that to incorporate the teaching of '423 in view of '829 to store on a client device a set of references to external destinations in a network environment, each destination having an associated bookmark media object presenting the bookmark media objects to a user for selection; and accessing the network destination

corresponding to the selected bookmark media object. Benefits of saving time and

advantages of quick accessing web pages are achieved in accordance with this

combination by providing a **host computer wherein information groups, including**

programs, are supplied from a storage medium, such as a CD-ROM, a flash

memory or an FD, or an external storage medium via a network, to an output

device, is taught in '829 col. 15, lines 33-37, and also is taught in '541 col. 8, lines 35-

37 (i.e. media objects, and media objects which are exchanged or delivered in

electronic commerce). Therefor claim 1 and its dependency claims 2-12 remain

rejected.

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 13, and its dependency claims 14-21

in Remarks pages 10-11, that Himmel does not disclose or suggest updating a

bookmark media object as a function of a state of the corresponding network

destination. Examiner respectfully disagrees, it is clearly cited above the teaching of

'423 in view of '829, and further in view of '541 that shows the bookmark media object

located in the external network environment and that provides information regarding a

state of the destination. And also taught in '423, col. 2, lines 52-53 (i.e. subscribe to

receive automatically updates to a selected bookmark set). Therefor claim 13 and its

dependency claims 14-21 remain rejected.

8.   In response to applicant's arguments on page 11, that independent

Claims 22 and independent claim 31 are system and computer program readable

medium claims respectively corresponding to method claim 1, and are believed to be

patentable over those references for at least the same reasons as discussed above in

connection with claim 1. The examiner disagrees, since claim 1 is remaining rejected,

therefor Claims 22 and 31 are system and computer program readable medium claims,

in which performance the method of claim 1, and are remain rejected as well.

9.   In response to applicant's arguments on page 1, last paragraph, that Himmel and

Nakamura do not disclose or suggest displaying a matrix of bookmark media objects.

Examiner respectfully disagree, Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37

CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or

she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references

cited or the objections made, the phase 'presenting the bookmark media objects

comprises displaying a matrix of bookmark media objects' is analogous phase to 'map a

hostname in the URL to a particular network IP address at which the server is located.

The naming service returns a list of one or more IP addresses that can respond to the

request' which is clearly taught in'423 col. 1, lines 50-53, see rejection above. There for

claim 7 remain rejected.

10.   In response to applicant's arguments on page12, in regard to claim 8

" wherein presenting the bookmark media object comprises displaying a stream of

video" applicant's argue that Himmel does not disclose or suggest presenting any kind

of bookmark to a user as a stream of video. Examiner respectfully disagree, I it is clearly

cited above the teaching of '423 in view of '829, and further in view of '541 that shows

the bookmark media object located in the external network environment and that

provides information regarding a state of the destination. And also is taught in '423 col.

1 lines 30-40 (i.e. ... sound, video...). Furthermore, presenting video stream to a client

requested from an external server is also taught in '541, col. 7, lines 25-33 (i.e. Transfer

Protocol (HTTP) for requesting and receiving files. HTML files can contain or refer to

any type of digital data, including multimedia documents with text, audio, video, 3-D,

and animation, and can launch executable programs. An HTML file is identified by a

Uniform Resource Locator (URL) pinpointing the file's location, and a client can request

that the appropriate server deliver a particular file to it by specifying the correct URL).

Therefor claim 8 remain rejected.

11.   Applicant's arguments with respect to new claims 39-46 in Remark page 12

 have been respectfully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of

rejection.

Conclusion

12.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-

8781. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30AM

to 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joseph H. Feild can be reached on (703) 305-9792. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

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Quoc A. Tran
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2176
March 31 2004

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER